

United States Patent and Trademark Office

| APPLICATION NO. | FILING DATE | FIRST NAMED INVENTOR | ATTORNEY DOCKET NO. | CONFIRMATION NO. |
|--|---------------|----------------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| 09/499,922 | 02/08/2000 | Stephen Ledsham | 00P7447US | 1898 |
| 759 | 90 12/08/2003 | | EXAMINER | |
| Siemens Corporation | | | MOLINARI, MICHAEL J | |
| Intellectual Property Department 186 Wood Avenue South | | ART UNIT | PAPER NUMBER | |
| Iselin, NJ 08830 | | | 2665 | |
| | | • | DATE MAILED: 12/08/2003 | , |

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

| | Application No. | Applicant(s) | | | |
|---|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|--|--|
| Advisory Action | 09/499,922 | LEDSHAM ET AL. | | | |
| | Examiner | Art Unit | | | |
| | Michael J Molinari | 2665 | | | |
| The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address | | | | | |
| THE REPLY FILED 24 November 2003 FAILS TO PLACE THIS APPLICATION IN CONDITION FOR ALLOWANCE. Therefore, further action by the applicant is required to avoid abandonment of this application. A proper reply to a final rejection under 37 CFR 1.113 may only be either: (1) a timely filed amendment which places the application in condition for allowance; (2) a timely filed Notice of Appeal (with appeal fee); or (3) a timely filed Request for Continued Examination (RCE) in compliance with 37 CFR 1.114. | | | | | |
| PERIOD FOR REPLY [check either a) or b)] | | | | | |
| a) The period for reply expires 3 months from the mailing date of the final rejection. b) The period for reply expires on: (1) the mailing date of this Advisory Action, or (2) the date set forth in the final rejection, whichever is later. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of the final rejection. ONLY CHECK THIS BOX WHEN THE FIRST REPLY WAS FILED WITHIN TWO MONTHS OF THE FINAL REJECTION. See MPEP 706.07(f). Extensions of time may be obtained under 37 CFR 1.136(a). The date on which the petition under 37 CFR 1.136(a) and the appropriate extension fee have been filed is the date for purposes of determining the period of extension and the corresponding amount of the fee. The appropriate extension fee under 37 CFR 1.17(a) is calculated from: (1) the expiration date of the shortened statutory period for reply originally set in the final Office action; or (2) as set forth in (b) above, if checked. Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of the final rejection, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b). | | | | | |
| 1. A Notice of Appeal was filed on Appellant's Brief must be filed within the period set forth in 37 CFR 1.192(a), or any extension thereof (37 CFR 1.191(d)), to avoid dismissal of the appeal. | | | | | |
| 2. The proposed amendment(s) will not be entered because: | | | | | |
| (a) ☐ they raise new issues that would require further consideration and/or search (see NOTE below); | | | | | |
| (b) ☐ they raise the issue of new matter (see Note below); | | | | | |
| (c) ☐ they are not deemed to place the application in better form for appeal by materially reducing or simplifying the issues for appeal; and/or | | | | | |
| (d) they present additional claims without cance NOTE: | ling a corresponding number of | finally rejected claims. | | | |
| 3. Applicant's reply has overcome the following rejection(s): | | | | | |
| 4. Newly proposed or amended claim(s) would be allowable if submitted in a separate, timely filed amendment canceling the non-allowable claim(s). | | | | | |
| 5. ☐ The a) ☐ affidavit, b) ☐ exhibit, or c) ☐ request for reconsideration has been considered but does NOT place the application in condition for allowance because: See Continuation Sheet. | | | | | |
| 6. The affidavit or exhibit will NOT be considered because it is not directed SOLELY to issues which were newly raised by the Examiner in the final rejection. | | | | | |
| 7. For purposes of Appeal, the proposed amendment(s) a) will not be entered or b) will be entered and an explanation of how the new or amended claims would be rejected is provided below or appended. | | | | | |
| The status of the claim(s) is (or will be) as follows: | | | | | |
| Claim(s) allowed: | | | | | |
| Claim(s) objected to: | | | | | |
| Claim(s) rejected: | | | | | |
| Claim(s) withdrawn from consideration: | | | | | |
| 8. The drawing correction filed on is a) approved or b) disapproved by the Examiner. | | | | | |
| 9. Note the attached Information Disclosure Statement(s)(PTO-1449) Paper No(s) | | | | | |
| 10. Other: | | | | | |
| | | ALPUS H. HSU PRIMARY EXAMINER | | | |

Continuation of 5. does NOT place the application in condition for allowance because: The rejection is based on a combination including the Sayers et al. reference. The reference has two networks (a private wireless network and the public GSM cellular network). Sayers et al. disclose the management protocol for the private network (SNMP) but are silent about the management protocol for the public (GSM) network. Applicant has repeated the argument that Sayers et al. don't teach that the GSM network is not SNMP, and that therefore one with skill in the art would assume that the GSM uses SNMP so that the two networks would have the same management protocol. However, the examiner has provided an argument that one with skill in the art would have known that the GSM network required some kind of network protocol and would have known to use a management protocol that is commonly used in GSM networks, such as CMIP, as taught by Newton's Telecom Dictionary and cited in a prior office action. The examiner provided a teaching (actually, more than one) that it was common to use CMIP as a management protocol in GSM networks and a motivation to do so. Although there are other possible scenarios that would also have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention, ANY scenario that is found in the teaching of the prior art and that would have motivated one with skill in the art can be cited against the claims, as is the case in this rejection. The examiner has made a prima facie case of obviousness and the burden is on Applicant to show that the case is incorrect, not that there are other possible cases that would not read on the claims.